# The Cornell Countryman



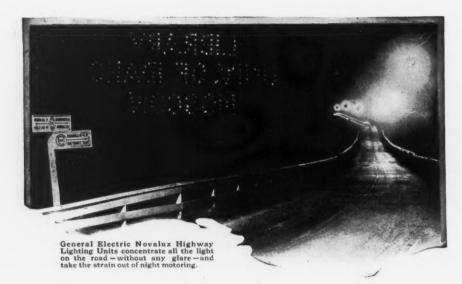
# NOVEMBER

Volume XXI

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1923

Number 2



# Lighting the whole county



The work of the General Electric Company in the development of artificial lighting has been a notable contribution to the advance of civilization in our own country and throughout the

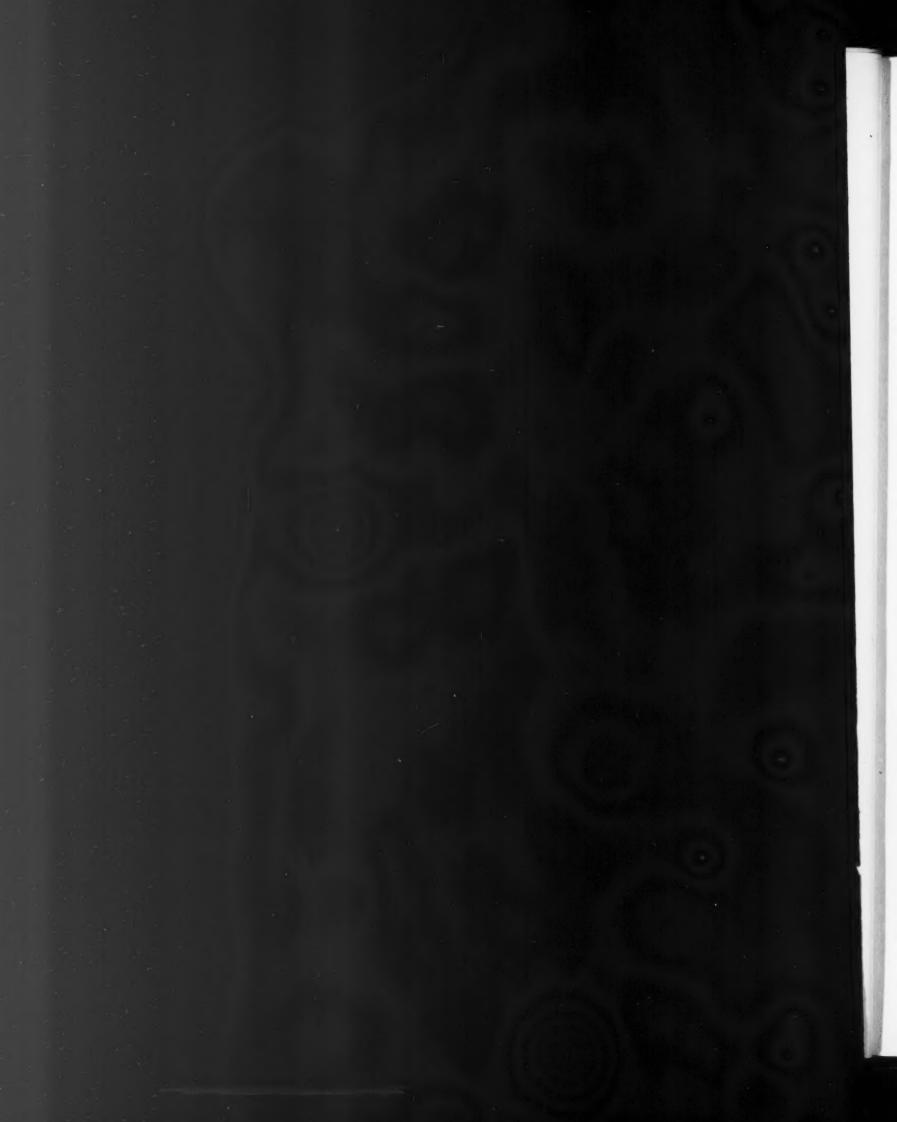
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that the sow needs in order to farrow and raise strong, large litters.

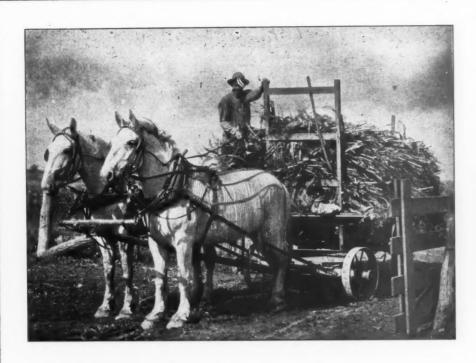
FOR HORSES: Sugared Schumacher Feed being thoroughly ground, kiln-dried and sweetened with molasses, makes an especially safe feed for horses. Long days of hard work will not wear down the strength and condition of farm horses fed on Sugared Schumacher Feed.

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# Contents and Contributors

November, 1923

Folk and Folkways of Rural New York 41
By Dr. Erl A. Bates. By this time Dr. Bates needs
no introduction to readers of THE COUNTRYMAN, and
the mere announcement of an article by this popular
extension worker suffices to bring up memories of
Indian stories and tales of folk-lore told in his own
unique style. Dr. Bates has promised us another
article in the near future which will follow through
the discussion he so interestingly presents this month
He has but recently returned from the bi-centennial
celebration of the founding of the Dutch Reformed
Churches at Herkimer and Fort Herkimer, and has
ample material from which to draw his stories.

Building Bone in Pigs
By Dr. L. A. Maynard. Dr. Maynard is a graduate of
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut,
where he received his A. B. degree in 1911. He took
his doctor's degree in Chemistry here in 1915, and
he has been in the animal husbandry department ever
since, with the exception of two years spent in the
chemical warfare service in France. Dr. Maynard

has made a specialty of animal nutrition, and his article is the result of recent extensive experiments.

Fac	tors for Success on Farms
	By Isaac F. Hall. Mr. Hall is at present instructing
	in the department of farm management and working
	for a doctor's degree, as he has been doing for the
	past two years. Upon his graduation from Cornell
	in 1915 with a B. S. degree, he taught in the state
	agricultural school at Delhi for three years, spending
	his summers on the farm which he and his brother
	have been operating since Mr. Hall's graduation. After leaving Delhi he occupied his winters with
	Farmers' Institute work before coming here to the college. Mr. Hall thoroughly believes and practices what he preaches,

Editorials	48
Former Student Notes	49
The Campus Countryman	61



The Evening Journey Home

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life - Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXI

NOVEMBER, 1923

Number 2

## Folk and Folkways of Rural New York

By E. A. Bates

NCE the study of history was thought to be but a catalogue of royal dynasties and the vicissitudes of kingdoms, but now history must be considered a record of attempts to adjust human relationships. The core of history, after all, is what the Greek called "toanthropeion" and while empires perished, civilizations vanished, languages and territorial lines passed into nothingness, the human factor remains down the ages and he

who would solve the problems of rural New York will find it not alone in cattle and corn, program and project, but in the spirit of the farm home and the attitudes of the humans in that home towards children, neighbor, and nation. The present-day attitude is the product and the inheritance of the yesteryear and the eastern land from which the blood sprang, although we do find evidences of the new environment and the contact with other blood.

Periodically, we read of America being the cradle of mankind but until we find human remains, with the

bones of the cave bear, the hairy rhinoceros and the saber-toothed tiger, we must look to the old world and consider all inhabitants of New York as newcomers. As the Iroquois or Six Nations Indians received some influence from those prehistoric Indian people who preceded them, so the archeologists find even in this pre-Iroquois people what they term an "Eskimoan" influence.

The Six Nations appear as the first positive people and had developed a very high state of civilization in this their "promised land" before the wave of European civilization began to engulf them. Here in the territory which still bears their names, these "Romans of the New World" created a League of Nations for peace among the red people of this continent prior to 1600. Cayuga mothers controlled the council on our campus as early as that date and compelled the non-producers of their palisaded long bark housed village to grow sufficient corn, beans, and squashes to feed the unfortunate widows and orphans during the long winter. The Bear or farmer clan sat first in council and their religious beliefs found expression in chants and dances of thanksgiving to the Great Spirit for his gifts of the soil and the seasons and at each eventide came the prayer, "Send thy sleep of peace and may the morning dew wash the evil of the day from out my eyes that I may better serve my neighbor, my clan, my nation, and my confederacy under the all-embracing Pine tree of Peace." The influence of these republicans

of the forest, these matrons of the Iroquoian councils, reached all the tribes and controlled all the land from the St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake and the Hudson to the Mississippi.

In the year 1609, Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch West India Company, came in a "big canoe with white wings" to the lands of the Iroquois and later in the same year, from the North, came Champlain

with the flag of France and the cross of Rome. Hudson and his successors sought friendship with the Iroquois and their chieftains answered "Welcome, paleface brother," while Champlain saw but the soil and the pelt, and later, when the English succeeded the Dutch, the Iroquois joined with the English and drove the flag of France across the St. Lawrence. Were it not that the Dutch and the English recognized the human elements above the soil, we would today be speaking French and our institutions would have been founded by Champlain who fired buckshot as the Iroquois



A primitive bark house. This is one of the earliest types of upright construction used in this state.

went forth to meet him with corn in their hands.

The Dutch colonies at New Amsterdam, now New York, and at Fort Orange, now Albany, gave birth to other colonies along the Hudson and the names, Newburg, Poughkeepsie and the Hudson valley towns of today and even the people show influences of Holland. The Dutch came into Schenectady, "the gateway," about 1661, and within a fortnight, the writer spoke at the two hundredth anniversary of the Dutch Reformed church at Fort Herkimer. It might be noted that the portion of the Mohawk valley from Sprakers to Albany was low Dutch while the upper or western end was largely settled by the West German Palatines. These Palatines, seeking aid at the court of the good Queen Anne, enlisted the sympathies of some Mohawk Chiefs then in London, who offered a home land in this valley of historic decisions. These Palatines first settled in Schoharie and suffered serfdom from the greedy landowners until they found they were not on the land given by the Mohawk chiefs. Scotch and Irish came also into eastern New York and settled in Fulton county at Johnstown, and at Cherry

Three years before the Dutch came to New York, a company of persecuted English Puritans fled to Holland and sought to settle in the New Netherlands, but as the Dutch authorities refused their request, they landed on Plymouth Rock in December, 1620, and from their color

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nies in the New England states came the bulk of our New York people. True it was that the Jesuits were the pioneer explorers, and French, English and Dutch came into upper New York, but always as migratory fur traders and never as settlers. Many of these early traders disappeared, as their trade fell with the fortunes of their flag. Border and Indian wars kept the settlers close to the Hudson and Mohawk valleys prior to the Revolution, and during the war, the Scotch settlement of John Lindsay at Cherry Valley of 1739 was reduced to ashes.

Following the treaty of peace and friendship between Washington and the Indians by which the Indians still receive four yards of calico cloth each year and through which we receive title to our land, upper New York became the mecca of the homeseekers of New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The trails that echoed the

moccasins of mighty Iroquois and their great canoe paths of the Finger Lakes, the Mohawk. and the Hudbrought son, settlers from the east, and in May, 1784, White Hugh passed t h e boundary of c i v i l ization and founded W h i testown near Utica. The same year, James Dean settled Rome, and Asa Danforth came into Onondaga near Syracuse in 1788. John H a r denburg came into Auburn three years later

and Harris established a ferry at Cayuga Lake, and central and northern New York resounded with the axe of the cabin builder as the blazing pine knots kept the ox carts and the belled cow in the widened trails of the red man.

As Jemima Wilkinson led her religious pilgrims to found a New Jerusalem in Yates County, they saw only a single cabin at Geneva, but after the sale of western New York to Phelps and Gorham, Robert Morris and the Holland Land company by the Indians, cabins of settlers followed the erection of the land offices at Canandaigua and Batavia. While this great group of home-seekers came down the Mohawk and Finger Lake trails, another great group followed the path of Sullivan and his army, and arks of household effects with human freight came down the Susquehanna and up her branches. Owego in Tioga and Bath in Steuben county were large villages when Buffalo was still a tree and under the direction of Sir William Pulteney, this great tract of land in the southern tier was settled.

Central New York centering around Onondaga was a military grant or bonus to Revolutionary soldiers and the townships in that territory bear the names of the military heroes of ancient history. De Witt, the surveyor, was a lover of Homer and thus he named his home county Ulysses and his home town, Ithaca. The township names in New York state have a world of history in them, and in the older sections of eastern New York they reflect the pioneer settlers home land. The inhabitants of Long Island were largely New Englanders; they preserve their Puritan ideas and manners even today and the words Southampton, Huntington, and Brookhaven live in name and custom since it was easier for these settlers to go up the Connecticut river than to trade with their Dutch neighbors of Manhattan.

As the blood of the pioneers carried the inheritance of their European mothers, so we have the Dutch Reformed church first in New York, leaving aside the missions of the Jesuits, Moravians and Quakers among the Indians

and as Dutch New Amsterdam became English New York, we have the Episcopalian church the favored of one the people. With the coming of the New Englanders came the Presbyterians, and later on the Bap tists and the M e t hodists. The idea of clear separation of church and state was a part of the r evolutionary spirit, for even the Puritans compelled church attendance, and in the Dutch and English colonial days, we



A log house showing both squared and roug h-hewn construction, and with a few boards for siding. This kind of house was common in the early settlements

had a favored, if not a state church. It is of interest that as lands were opened to settlers, lots were set aside for support of the schools and the gospel and some churches in New York still own these grants. Out of this, comes our present-day tax-free lands of church, clergy, and church philanthropies. To supply school teachers in pioneer New York, settlers lived on turnips and salt for months and supplies for saw and grist mills were transported from Albany and Kingston, taking a three months journey to the woodland settlements.

The settlers purchased corn and beans and squashes from the Indians, they fertilized their lands with fish and built their corn cribs after the fashion of their Indian neighbors. The homes of the pioneers were furnished with tables and beds from their homes in the east and the south, and hollowed logs were drinking troughs of the horses and cattle, and even served as milk pails. Lumbering was the chief source of ready capital and payments of land were quarterly, necessitating, at times, threeweek journeys to land offices. Land was purchased at an average of eighteen cents an acre and folks found it as hard to pay that and taxes as they do in rural New York

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today. The food served at these rustic cabins was wholesome and its character was largely determined by the blood of the household. If a settler had a two-roomed cabin, it was dignified as an inn and each newcomer was as welcome as a report of a Cornell victory is today. Log cabin stores came into being very early and from the exchange of crop information in them came the idea of the first agricultural fairs and they were the cradle of the State College of Agriculture and all extension service. Cracker-box philosophy is a jest today but it was a positive force in the molding of America.

Transportation in this state has an interesting human history and Central and Western New York hailed with delight the advent of the first covered stage coach advertised as a "flying machine," since one traveled from Avon in the Genesee valley to Albany in five days. Turnpikes and corduroy roads were considered as epoch makers. Only certain sections of New York ever had covered bridges and show a distinct Scotch background of the builders or the folks who demanded that type. A road builder was sent to prison in northern New York because he forgot what the folks thought was an essential to stop horses from jumping into the streams.

The clothes of the common people were homespun, cotton being a luxury, and the men went in for colors while the women dressed largely in black. Men find the outlet today in neckties. Outside of New York city itself, ready money was scarce and the folks carried hot bricks to bed and church to ward off chilblains. Patterns in clothes and designs in house decorations show the blood influence today, and bedspread designs even now show a marked tendency towards that employed by the same community blood in New England. Regardless of transportation factors, some communities still persist in making cheese and certain sections of New York will not purchase decorated china. Certain articles of trade like oilcloth find no purchasers in certain districts while round door knobs cannot be sold in others.

Traits in crop selection and beliefs in moon farming are more in evidence in some than in others, regardless of the intensiveness of extension agencies; and, while wheat farming followed corn, the midge caused western New York to go into fruit growing. Rochester was then the "flour city" and it is now the "flower" city. Those peculiarities in table manners which you find can be traced back to European customs and food itself is an interesting study. When the construction of the Erie Canal and the railroads brought in the pioneer Irish, these grandfathers of our mayors and policemen were laughed at because they always grew a few cabbages in their gardens. Now, it is a leading cash crop and its use is well nigh universal, but in many sections of the state, all varieties are still named "Irish" cabbage.

If space would allow, many other so-called peculiarities could be named, even to the type of architecture of houses and barns, layout of buildings and types of water systems. Doubtless the most peculiar and distinctive note is the accent of the people and the popular salutation used, the counterparts of which we find today in source communities in New England and Pennsylvania.

I have written about the English, the Dutch, the French, the Scotch Irish, the Irish, and the German in general, and these peculiarities are not alone of the second generation but show in the third, fourth, and even fifth generations born in this state. I leave aside anything of the more recent Italian, Polish, Finnish and Ukrainian groups inasmuch as they are still a large problem and are unassimilated. The Jew was an early comer to New York, but followed trading and not farming although we have the Jewish colonies on the land in Sullivan, Ulster and Rensselaer counties.

Thinking then in terms of blood of the older racial groups interpreted in terms of their backgrounds, one can but wonder how the assimilation has been accomplished. and while the pages of our history contain the names of the pioneer men, it must be remembered that though they did cut the timber, build the log cabins and lay out the town lines, it was the pioneer women who bore the children, created the home and erected a nation. From these homes came the inspiration for school and church and while there is now a certain pliability to our social structure, the large contributing factor was the dream of these pioneer mothers for a land of happy homes and children, mentally, physically and morally able and gladly willing to lay all on the altar of public service that the public school and the open Bible might be the inspiration and the strength of this republic of free men. There is a national vigor, a strain of blood and a vision of sacrifice through service that shows itself in peace as well as war, and the call to serve should be answered just as patriotically in time of peace as in war. Washington may have been an Englishman, Jefferson a Welshman, and Monroe a Scotchman; they thought seldom of their backgrounds but they unconsciously showed the strain in their public acts. Folks in rural New York, even in the Mohawk Valley, by the time of the Revolution forgot their mother country and the later Irish and German found the Civil War the assimilating agency. Doubtless the last war has had its effect on the late newcomers.

Though concerted methods of united national action can conserve and improve our national vigor and defensive ability, the forge that builds the links of our national unity is not the battlefield but the home where burnt fingers are dressed and school aprons are pressed. May we have a state-wide vision of agricultural service in terms of milk checks and changed practices in home management, but forget not that the talk between father, mother, and kiddies at the supper table in the home, on the hill and in the valley is the force behind public sentiment. Would you solve the problem of the folks, you must first know folkways and be welcomed at their table. To know folks, you must first be "folks" and Cornell folks can not help but be friendly to all folks since our gateway proclaims service and it is the "by word" of its agricultural college.

To students who desire a field for study and labor, rural life in New York calls for your best effort, and service in that field will leave you a larger man and woman, a better neighbor and a truer American.

There are waters in hiding far under the ground That come up in unlooked-for places To trickle through leaves with a clear sylvan sound And pool where the trees see their faces.

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## Building Bone in Pigs

By L. A. Maynard

HE story which this article has to tell is portrayed by the pictures of pigs number one and number two, shown below. These two pigs had an equal start in life. They were housed and cared for similarly. In protein and total digestible nutrients their rations were identical. Yet at five months of age, pig number one weighed only 58 pounds and was in such a physical condition, as shown in the picture, as was soon to result in death; while pig number two, at a similar age, weighed 96 pounds and was thrifty in all respects. The difference lay in the amount of bone-building feed received-a very small difference in terms of the total ration, but an allimportant one as regards growth and vigor. These two pictures are typical of results which have been obtained here at the college during the last three years in our studies of the mineral nutrition of swine. This article is written with the object of making recommendations, based on these studies, which should be helpful in prac-

That rapidly growing pigs frequently go lame, and may become so stiff as to be unable to rise or stand is common knowledge among stockmen. The occurrence of fractures under these conditions is also recognized. So also is the fact that these troubles frequently occur in apparently normal pigs when subjected to the strain of shipment to market. This lameness and related disorders have also been experienced with brood sows while they are suckling their litters. All of these troubles most frequently occur when pigs are fed in confinement, particularly in winter. In fact, stockmen have long understood that there is a relation between the character of the feed and these troubles. However, the fact that mineral nutrition is the specific factor involved is just beginning to be appreciated.

The troubles that have been mentioned occur because bone development does not keep pace with flesh formation. In the striving for maximum growth at early age, which is recognized as an essential of profitable pork production, inadequate attention has been given to the development of the framework which must support the rapidly increasing weight of flesh. A frequent result is a breakdown which shows itself in the troubles which we have described, characteristic varieties of which are illustrated in the accompanying pictures. Of greater importance, for an understanding of how these breakdowns may

be prevented, is a knowledge of the deficiencies or abnormalities of the bones and related tissue, which are the primary causes of the troubles. In our work here at the college, we have given considerable attention to this phase of the question. The bones of the affected pigs have been found much softer than normal. They are easily cut with a knife. These soft bones are frequently deformed—they have bent under the strain—and swollen joints are a common occurrence. Such conditions easily explain the lameness encountered. Under the microscope, marked changes from the normal have been noted in the growing portion of the bone and in the character of bone formation-conditions which account for the frequent occurrence of fractures. Everything points to an inadequate supply to the bones of the structural elementslime and phosphorus. In fact, in our studies of the bones of these pigs, we have found the picture shown to be quite similar to that which characterizes rickets in children and in small animals. Rickets is a direct result of improper lime and phosphorus nutrition.

The first essential to prevent lameness and related troubles is to provide an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus in the feed, either by selecting feeds rich in these minerals or by adding extra sources of them. Where the pigs are fed on grain alone or grain and a protein supplement of plant origin, as linseed oil meal, the ration will be very deficient in lime and will not supply enough phosphorus to make the strongest bone. Here a mineral supplement containing these elements should be added and we know from our experience that it will prove beneficial. Where the protein supplement is skimmilk, tankage, or fish meal, feeds which are high in lime and phosphorus, there is probably no necessity for the addition of mineral supplements, if the feeds mentioned are fed in liberal amounts. Even then, the bones may be further strengthened by added minerals. Where the pigs are on good legume pasture, mineral supplements are not needed. Such pasture supplies lots of lime and considerable phosphorus also. Lameness is a rare occurrence on pasture and this is a strong argument for the increased use of forage crops.

There is no question but that the addition of extra sources of minerals to rations deficient in them will increase the strength of the bones and thus serve as an insurance against lameness and fractures, both in growing



PIG NO. 1



DIC NO 2

These two pigs were fed similarly in all respects except one—Pig No. 1 was limited as to the bone-building feeds, while No. 2 received a liberal supply of them

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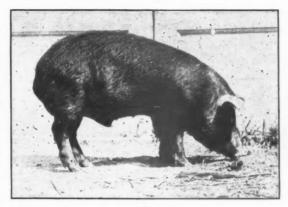
pigs and brood sows. However, in addition to an adequate supply of lime and phosphorus in the feed, a further question deserves some consideration for the most successful bone-building. This question is concerned with the assimilation of these minerals. By the latter, we here mean the process whereby the minerals are absorbed from the digestive tract and carried to the bones in a form available for use. Under certain conditions the assimilation of lime and phosphorus may proceed at a slower rate than the assimilation of the flesh-forming nutrients, even though there is no deficiency of these minerals in the feed. This means that adequate bonebuilding may be prevented by insufficient assimilation as well as by deficient supply. Fortunately, certain feeds furnish a factor, probably a vitamin, which will speed up this assimilation of lime and phosphorus, and thus this question can be taken care of by a proper selection of the ration. Forage crops supply this vitamin in large amounts. For the winter ration, alfalfa seems to be an excellent source, and thus we have a further argument for the use of this feed in the ration. This special value of alfalfa is illustrated in the pictures of pig number three. Brood sows will eat plenty of alfalfa if they have access to it in a rack. Young pigs will not eat loose alfalfa readily and should receive, instead, chopped alfalfa with their grain. Five to ten per cent of the grain mixture is the right amount to feed. From the standpoint of aiding mineral assimilation yellow corn is much better than white because of its much larger supply of the needed vitamin.

These troubles which develop as a result of inadequate mineral nutrition are much more likely to occur in the winter time. This is primarily due to the fact that this is the time when the ration generally contains the largest amount of the feeds deficient in minerals and the least amount of the factor aiding in their assimilation. Housing also has a bearing on this question. Cold, damp quarters, a condition found in many hog barns in winter, seem to make pigs more susceptible to lameness, or to increase the severity of the trouble once it has developed. The amount of sunshine which gets into the hog pen is still another factor. Everyone is familiar with the general beneficial effect of sunshine on the health of the animals, including man. In the case of children and small animals affected with rickets, it has been found to have a very specific curative effect. It actually aids in the assimilation of lime and phosphorus in a way comparable to the effect of the vitamin which has been mentioned.



PIG NO. 3

Unable to stand and losing weight at four months of age, due to lack of bone-building feed



PIG NO. 3

Restored in vigor and growing rapidly at six months of age, thru the addition of chopped alfalfa to the ration

Where rickets has been produced experimentally in small animals, a healing of the specific bone lesions has been found to result from continued exposure to direct sunlight. Some investigators believe they have evidence that sunlight has a similar effect upon pigs which have developed dameness in poorly-lighted quarters on rations deficient in minerals. The possibility seems reasonable because of the similarity of the bone lesions found where the trouble occurs in pigs with those of rickets. Just how important sunlight is in practice in preventing lameness in pigs is not yet clear, but, as regards the general question of housing, it seems safe to say that less trouble from stiffness will be experienced where the winter quarters are dry, well-ventilated, and well-lighted.

However, the question of quarters and that of including feeds aiding mineral assimilation are secondary to the question of the supply of minerals in the ration. It is obvicus that unless the minerals are present, factors aiding their assimilation are of no avail. We have mentioned certain rations which do not furnish an adequate supply. Our next consideration is the question of what mineral supplements should be fed with these deficient rations. The primary need is for lime, since this is the element likely to be most deficient; secondarily, phosphorus is also needed. A cheap and satisfactory source of lime alone is ground limestone. The product should be a pure calcium carbonate and should be finely ground-to pass a 20-mesh sieve. Wood ashes and air slaked lime are also good sources. Both lime and phosphorus can be obtained in bone meal. The important thing with respect to this source is to secure one so treated as to be free from disease germs. Steam bone meal satisfies this requirement and is also more digestible than raw bone. In our work here, we have used a mixture of equal parts of ground limestone and steam bone meal as the mineral supplement. In such a mixture both lime and phosphorus are supplied, with the former in the larger proportion, as seems de-

In the self-feeder, we have found it advantageous to make a further addition to the limestone and bone meal mixture to increase its palatability. It should be flavored with a little tankage, say 10 per cent, for best results. Salt will also add to the palatability of a mineral mixture. The following mixture will take care of the animal's salt requirement, as well as its needs for lime and phosphorus, and will be readily eaten:

30 per cent ground limestone, 30 per cent steam bone meal, 30 per cent salt, 10 per cent tankage.

There are many complex mineral mixtures on the market containing a wide variety of materials, the majority of which appear to add nothing to the ration except cost. Aside from common salt, and a source of iodine where hairlessness in pigs is experienced, the only extra minerals needed are lime and phosphorus. We do not advocate the purchase of worm remedies, physics and other drugs as a part of the mineral mixture. If the animal is well it needs no medicine; if it is sick, it needs a specific remedy for the trouble in question. The continued dosage with a variety of drugs such as an animal will receive in being fed certain proprietary mineral mixtures is likely to result in harm rather than in any benefit.

Mineral supplements may be fed in a self-feeder or mixed with the grain or other feed. In the latter case the mineral supplement should make up 2-3 per cent of the grain mixture. For the self-feeder it should be flavored with tankage or salt to make it more palatable, as has been previously suggested. Sometimes pigs will eat unnecessarily large amounts of a mineral mixture when self fed, but it is easy to limit the amount consumed under these conditions.

Where the ordinary ration is deficient in minerals, growing pigs should receive one of the mineral supplements we have mentioned from weaning time. Brood sows should also have their share regularly. Adequate mineral nutrition in brood sows means larger, more vigorous litters and will enable the sow to withstand the strain of the suckling period without a breakdown. A lame, inactive sow is a poor mother, and orphan pigs are a difficult and sometimes hopeless problem.

In addition to overcoming lameness and related troubles, adequate bone-building will augment the efficiency of the herd in many other ways. It will increase strength, vigor and resistance to disease. Many cases of pneumonia in pigs have their beginnings in the weakened condition resulting from improper bone nutrition, and the expensive habit of sows eating their young is due in part to deficiency of minerals in the ration. Adequate mineral nutrition will help prolong the productive life of the breeding stock. No phase of swine feeding will return a greater profit than that which will build up the bones so they will prove adequate for the demands made upon them.

## Factors for Success on Farms - Teams

Ey I. F. Hall

URING the last fifteen years the department of farm management has been trying to find out why some farms pay better than others. Many thousand records have been taken on the farms in twenty-five or more counties of New York state and the labor income of each farmer figured. By labor income is meant the wages the farmer receives for his work after paying all the expenses of his year's business, and interest on his investment. Besides this he has a house to live in and all the products used from the farm.

There are many factors about a farm business which make the labor income large or small, but three seem to have greater weight than all the o'hors, namely: size, diversity, and production. By size is not meant simply a large number of acres but rather the volume of business done. For example, a small muck farm may do as much business as a 200-acre dairy farm up on some of the hills. We could measure size in many different ways; for example, in Genesee County by crop acres. Delaware County by number of cows per farm, the fruit farms of Niagara County by acres of bearing orchard, the poultry farms by number of hens per farm, all the time keeping in mind size of business. Table I shows how size affects the labor income.

One of the reasons why large farms pay better is, that more products are

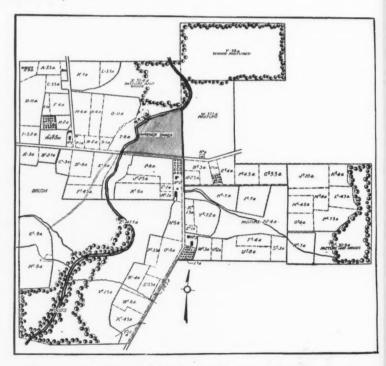


Fig. 1.—Plan of Three Central New York Farms As Operated in 1914

sold, with the advantage of selling in carload lots. The buying may also be done by the car load thereby making a great saving on costs. When one has a large farm he can grow a large acreage of each crop and can throw many small fields together to

make one large one for any particular crop. There is a great saving of labor when this is done. Table II shows this.

On many of our New York State farms the operator could manage twice the area he already has. There 1923

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are horses enough to work one-half as much more and the machinery is sufficient to work the adjoining farm

TABLE I

devote our energy to a few, wellcared-for enterprises we will increase production which is the third

#### TABLE II

Relation of Size of Farm to Labor Income 1,988 Farms—Tompkins, Livingston, and Jefferson Coun-

cres, rien							
Acres	No. of farms	Av. no. of acres per farm	Av. labor				
30 or less	74	22	\$121				
31 50	141	44	252				
51-100	616	79	402				
100—150	572	126	568				
151-200	304	177	776				
Over 200	281	281	995				

along with his own. There is too large an overhead expense. Most farmers on the 100-acre farms stock up with all kinds of machinery, most of which will never wear out but will rust and rot just as soon as on larger farms. When a person buys a farm he should aim to put his money into as much working capital as possible, but we can see all around us many small farms today where 60 per cent and more of the value of the property is tied up in buildings and only 40 per cent or less as working capital from which the owner has been trying for many years to save enough to pay for his farm.

A large farm enables a man to diversify his business, and there is no doubt that diversity is just as important a factor as size. The farmer markets his summer's labor through more than one source. By diversity is not meant a little bit of everything. but it does mean to so organize your business as to grow those things which pay best on your farm. Perhaps two, three, or four different products for sale are sufficient, but many of us have so many different lines on the same farm that some of them never make us any money.

It takes much more time and study to care for a dairy of cows, or grow a crop of potatoes than it did 25 years ago. We are feeding balanced rations to the cows, trying to eradicate tuberculosis from our animals, and now remodeling of the dairy barns is taking place to meet the milk requirements to enable us to ship milk into the large cities. This last alone is a large undertaking and needs much careful attention. Then, too, with the many diseases affecting our farm crops we must spend more and more of our time on those things which pay best. Make each product serve some purpose on your farm and make it large enough so that it will add to the year's income. When we

Relation of Size of Farm to Efficiency in the Use of Man Labor, Horse Labor, and Investment in Machinery.

Acres	cro	eres of			Valof ma, per
30 or	less	13	3	9.5	9.93
31-	51	21	7	12.3	7.29
51-1	00	30	10	15.1	9.10
101-1	50	41	12	17.5	6.76
151-2	00	45	13	19.7	6.21
Over 2	00	57	15	21.2	5.45

factor for success on the farm. The greatest market for our hay and corn silage is through the dairy cow, so we should keep only those cows that are high producers, for there is no surer way to lose money than to work all summer growing crops to feed poor cows. If some of the crop land is poor, we will find it more profitable to put this into pasture and devote our time to working the better land. One doesn't have to decrease acres to get better crops which is so often men-

small business, while a profitable business is brought about by a combination of a good sized farm, good cows, and good crops. It is a slow process to get all these factors working together on one farm, but when one of these has been improved instead of trying to make it better we will find it more profitable to improve one of the others to go along with the first, and so on until a well-balanced farm business has been brought about.

In order to find out whether or not our farm is profitable, we should keep some sort of accounts. Probably, for the time spent, an annual inventory of the farm and its equipment will give more information than any other account. Most farmers should keep a simple record of receipts and expenses, which will enable them to pick out the sources of income and devote their time to those things which pay, bu! if they are interested in the cost of production, a complete set of cost accounts should be kept. These accounts, if balanced at the end of the year, will give very valuable information. They will enable the farmer to study results for the purpose of cutting down costs, and is just as important to decrease costs of production a

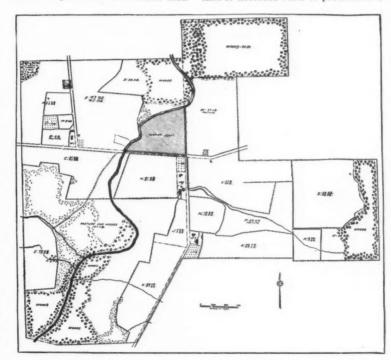


Fig. 2-The Farm Shown in Fig. 1, After Rearrangement

tioned, for the average crop yields on large farms are just as large as the average crop yields on the small farms. A combination of good crops and good cows on a small farm is a few cents per bushel or per hundredweight as it is to have the selling price rise a few cents.

I have been asked several times if (Continued on page 54)

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1914

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### The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1909

Incorporated 1914

One of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated; finances controlled by an incorporated board of professional and business men of which J. B. Taylor is president. The subscription rate is a dollar a year; published monthly from October to June; single copies fifteen cents; advertising rates on application.

DAVID S. COOK		•		-		Edito	r
JOHN E. GILMORE						Business Manage	r
H. A. STEVENSON	-		-	-	-	Alumni Edito	r
A. W. WILSON				Alun	ini	Assistant Manage	r
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LOIS A. DOUQUE				-		Women's Edito	r
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Ithaca, New York

November, 1923

PART of a letter follows from a friend of THE COUNTRY-MAN, in which various interesting comments are made. "In riding through the land I have wondered if the farmer reaped its poetry with its hay. If he doesn't and if he doesn't, I have enough faith in human nature to believe it is not because he can't, but because he doesn't brow how, trained agriculturists must gether it for him

believe it is not because he can't, but because he doesn't know how—trained agriculturists must gather it for him. It seems to me this is one of the many opportunities farm journalism has. And THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN is on the right track.

"Men will work for money and they will work for the love of the work. The curse of industrialism is that money alone counts. The farmer has the advantage of his surroundings; and among other things you men can interpret these surroundings to him. It's not only a national job; it's a human job; and a man with an ideal—a big one—will help solve the farmer's problem as much as, say, the man with the tractor. For we humans do not live by bread alone."

We always enjoy such letters—they come all too seldom. The sentiment expressed is true, and there is poetry in the sunset, in the clouds, in the streams, in the waving fields of grain; but will the farmer—can he—see it? Viewed from an automobile these things are wholly beautiful, but from the top of a load of hay that one has just pitched on (from which elevation one gets a much finer view than from an auto) they are merely surroundings.

With the glorious sense of relaxation from toil, they have lost all picturesqueness. One is far more conscious of the restful swaying of the wagon and the comfortable softness of the hay. The length of the trip to the barn has a much greater appeal to the imagination, and one drifts off into a land where the crops not only grow themselves, but harvest themselves as well; where there are no chores to do and the stock grow fat on thin air; and naturally in this land there is nothing with which we are very familiar. The sky is different and the landscape is not a landscape, but an imagination-scape.

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So, when his day is done, the weary farmer looks not to the things of his every-day life to offer him solace and rest from his work. He wants a change, and such a complete one that he will not be reminded of his labors of the day. And he goes out in search of the very things that from their monotony to him, drive the city man to the country. Perhaps the farmer sees the poetry of motion in the surging crowds of the town. Perhaps he wants a chance to gossip and visit with his friends. Who really knows?

Then will the farmer ever truly appreciate the world of beauty at his door? It's there; there's no doubt of that. If we can show it to him, and have him think meanwhile that he's wanting to be shown, good. We'll try.

THE Dairy Show in Syracuse was tremendously worth while. Bringing together men and ideas from some two score countries, it could not help being one of the greatest events of the year in a world-wide sense. Secretary Hughes's statement that "The World's Dairy Congress was more important and far-reaching than the disarmament conference" may be regarded as significant, and it comes from a man of respected opinion. True, the show at Syracuse was not exactly the same kind of an affair as the Washington Congress but it really amounted to a continuation of it.

Then the entertainment of some thousand or more guests here at the college was a big thing for Cornellians and for us in the Ag college in particular. It afforded the students a valuable opportunity to gain an idea of the scope and size of the dairy industry. Many availed themselves of the generous provision of the faculty of a day's excuse from classes to visit the Syracuse show, but such as could not go profited by the exercises in Bailey Hall to learn much of what is happening in the dairy world. And all of us were glad to be able to literally "show the world" what kind of a dairy building can be built if the state is willing to back the college, and its dedication was an event not soon to be forgotten. The new chemistry building came in for its share of admiration, and Cornell is proud of her new structures.

The students who did not go to Syracuse missed a wonderful opportunity, and the most we can do now is to urge them not to miss another one like it.







## Former Student Notes

Many former students were back to see the Colgate game October 20. Some of those who found time to break away from the old grindstone were: "Nels" Schaenen '23, "Ted" Buhl '22, "Johnnie" Vandervort '23, "Jack" Ford '23, "Jim" Hurd Sp. '23, Horace Manning '18, "Matty" Mattison '23, Paul Springer '23, "Spuds" Spader '20, "Pete" Corwith '16, and "Charlie" Backus '21.

'99 A.B., '01, Law — Professor George A. Everett writes from Cali-

'99 A.B., '01, Law — Professor George A. Everett writes from California that all is well with the world there, and that "the fishing is great." He recently landed a yellowtail weighing forty pounds. He expects to be back next fall to see how the rural church is getting along, but until then his address is 1135 Coast Boulevard, La Jolla, California.

'06 Sp.—Miss Clara M. Nixon has recently been appointed assistant professor of biology at the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia.

'07 W.C.—J. G. McKinley is now associated with the Dairymen's League, in their New York Offices at 120 W. 42nd St. By demonstrating his ab'lity to hold such a position, Mr. McKinley has been engaged as superintendent of production for the entire league organization.

'08 W.C.—Mr. H. N. Wells has been county agent in Sullivan County, New Hampshire, during the past nine years. His latest achievement is a campaign to rid the county of bovine tuberculosis, making it the first county in the state practically free from the disease.

'09 B.S.—S. F. Willard, Jr., is department manager for the Fottler, Fiske, Rauson Co., "The Seed Store," 12-13 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Massachusetts.

'10 B.S.A.—On August 1, Philip H. Elwood, Jr., assumed his new duties as professor of landscape architecture and head of the Department of Landscape architecture in Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, where the present organization consists of four full-time men and one stenographer. Elwood will be the president's advisor

on the landscape development of the campus. He has been commissioned to prepare complete plans for the new Ohio State Fair at Columbus, as well as a number of other projects. While in Ohio, he has been instrumental in fostering the state-park idea, and is publishing an historic and scenic map



Charles F. Shaw B.S. '05 is head of the department of soil technology in the University of California and has done much distinguished work in soil study and survey problems. On recent sabbatical leave, Professor Shaw made extensive study of soils in Hawaii and New Zealand and in Australia, working with the New South Wales Water Commission, drew up plans for distribution of limited supplies of irrigation water for undeveloped lands. Professor Shaw is one of our leading educators in soil studies.

of Ohio in cooperation with the University and the Ohio Archeological Society. He attended the recent conference of landscape architecture instructors at Cornell, and says it was a great treat. He was especially pleased to see the imprvoements in Cascadilla Gorge.

'10 B.S.—C. E. Snyder is running his father's potato and dairy farm at Pittstown, New Jersey.

'11 B.S.—Jackson Demary has been teaching in the middle west for the past five years. He is also owner of a 110-acre farm near Seneca Falls.

'12 B.S.—Professor Harry Embleton, formerly head of the poultry department of the State of Oklahoma and later of Colorado, has been appointed head of the poultry department of the University of Arizona.

e'12 B.S.—R. H. Hamilton is the Rochester representative of the Grange League Farmers Exchange. His address is 100 Gibbs St., Rochester.

'13 B.S., '14 M.S.—Alfred C. Hottes is assistant professor of floriculture at Ohio State University. In connection with his teaching work he has written several standard books on gardening and floriculture.

'13 W.C.—Charles Osborne is farm superintendent of a vegetable research farm at Riverhead, Long Island. The farm was established two years ago for experimental work on vegetables, for the special benefit of Long Island farmers, and comes under the directorship of Professor Thompson of the vegetable gardening department.

'13 B.S.—I. Clair Reed attended the Alpha Gamma Rho banquet at the University Club, Syracuse, October 8, during the National Dairy Show. Mr. Reed is farming at Oakfield and is interested in pure bred Holsteins.

'14, '15 B.S.—Victor A. Acer holds the position of sales manager with Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Buffalo.

'14 B.S.—W. L. Allen called at the college on October 18. Since graduating Mr. Allen has been on his farm in Salisbury, Maryland. With his father and two brothers, one of whom is A. G. Allen '16, he is engaged in the operation of about 1,000 acres devoted chiefly to fruit. Aside from a young orchard, he has 25,000 bearing

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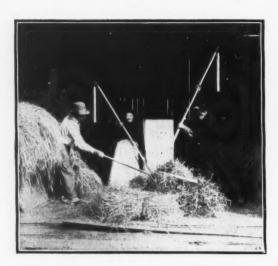
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Cornell



#### What Farm Machinery Has Done

BEFORE farm machinery came into use, the labor of ever 90% of the people was required to furnish the necessry food and cothing, and even then famine was always cote at hand. Under such conditions there was little time for invention or production of the many devices which make life so comfortable and so well worth living today.

But with the coming of farm machinery in the early years of the nineteenth century, assuring an adequate supply of food and clothing and freeing millions of men for other occupations, the whole status of living was revolutionized. New inventions multiplied. Science and civilization advanced by leaps and bounds. The world progressed faster and farther than in all the ages before.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company had an active hand in this development. Since 1842, our undivided efforts have been given to the production of the most efficient power farming machinery it was possible to build.



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Case Farm Tractors, Steel Threshers, Silo Fillers, Baling Presses, Steam Engines, Road Machinery, Grand Detour Plows and Disk Harrows.

NOTE—Our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Company.

peach trees and 5,000 bearing apple trees. The nursery business is also developed in connection with the fruit farm.

'14 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Card announce the birth of a daughter, Helen Louise, on August 3.

'14 B.S.—Lawrence J. Motycka is an instructor in bacteriology and pathology in the College of Medicine of the University of Kentucky.

'14 B.S.-Meredith C. Wilson is an

agriculturist with the United States Department of Agriculture, and is living at 2,900 Carlton Avenus, Northeast, Washington. He is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Washington Cornell Alumni Society for the year 1923-24.

'14 B.S.—Miss Marjory Alexander Wright, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, and William H. Upson were married on August 18 in Middlebury, Vermont. Their ad-

dress is 135 Mayfield Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

'14 B.S.—"Dud" Alleman, a former member of The Countryman board is with the Gannett Publishing Company, as editor of *The Maine Farmer*, and may be addressed at 100 Western Avenue, Augusta, Maine.

'15 B.S.—After spending seven years as a bacteriologist in the State Laboratory in Albany, Israel Cohan has resigned his position to become effective October 1. He has been nominated for an army scholarship through the War Department, and expects to matriculate this fall at Tufts Dental College, Boston. His present address is 100 Herkimer St., Albany, N. Y.

'15 B.S.—Mabel Clara Copley spent the summer in Europe with a party from Buffalo, visiting England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Scotland. While in France they visited the battlefields and saw acres of poppies blooming in Flanders. Miss Copley is teaching in the School of Industrial Arts, Mt. Vernon.

'15 B.S.—Our congratuations go out to Mr. Koch, who has just recently captained a team of his high school students to victory in the recent cattle judging contests at the State Fair at Syracuse. Mr. Koch is well liked in Alden, where he has been teaching agriculture since his graduation from Cornell.

'15 B.S.—Leave of absence for this year has been granted to Professor Everett A. Piester of the Iowa State College to permit him to do graduate work in the University of Michigan. His new mailing address is 12 Geddes Heights, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

'15 B S.—Chas. F. Stansbury is employed as a chemist by the Gypsum Co. in Akron. Chas., Jr., his two-year-old son. is making wonderful progress in his main business of growing.

'15 B.S.—L. J. Steele for the past two years has been general manager of the Empire State Potato Growers Co-operative Association, Inc. His office is at 209 Davis Building, Rochester.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Wilson announce the birth of a daughter, Priscilla Mayer, on September 24. They are living at 1356 Evergreen Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

'16 B.S.—J. C. Corwith stopped over for the Colgate game on his return from an auto trip up-state. He is farming in partnership with his father at Water Mill.

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'16—Victor M. Buck, located at Ebolowa, Cameroun, West Africa, has visited his home at Lagrange-ville on his first furlough since leaving Cornell.

16 B.S.—Stanley W. Cotton is secretary and treasurer of the Ithaca Dairy Products, Incorporated, 701 West State St. They manufacture the finest quality of butter in large quantities. Mr. Cotton was formerly with the George M. Oyster Company, market milk dealers, in Washington, D. C.

'16 B.S.—H. J. Curtis is teaching in the state school of agriculture at Cobleskill.

'16 B.S., '18 A.B.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Griswold (Dorothy E. Griffiithe '18) have returned from Italy, and recently spent a short time with Griswold's mother in Ithaca before going to Cleveland, where he has a positon as landscape architect.

'16 B.S.—F. M. Tibbitts has been acting as advertising solicitor for the Dairymen's League News in the western territory during the past two years. His office is at 1008 Otis Building, Chicago, Ill.

'17 B.S.—Byron A. Allen is acting in capacity of vice-president and general manager of the Great Barrington Manufacturing Company, located at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Mr. Allen states that although manufacturing sheets and spreads from cotton goods is somewhat remote from agriculture, he still retains a keen interest in agricultural activities and enjoys his spare moments in an 80 x 40 ft. garden.

'17 B.S.—C. T. Davison is now with the Freeport Manufacturing Company located at Brooklyn. He has recently built a new home at Carleton Avanue and Huntington road, Port Washington, Long Island.

'17 B.S.—A son, William Doolittle, Jr., was born on July 11 to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Crim of Scarsdale.

'17 B.S.—Orson N. Eaton is employed by the United States Department of Agriculture in the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Beltsville, Maryland.

'17 B.S.—Roger E. Stewart has been admitted to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City.

'18 B.S.—Edwin G. Batsford is with the United States Department of Agriculture and is located in Chicago. His mailing address is 506 City Hall Square Building.

'18, '21 B.S.—Clarence P. Hotson took up his duties this fall as assistant professor of English in the University of Maine. He and Mrs. Hotson have taken an apartment in Orono, and



### **PROTECTION**

In stormy weather your family is protected by rubber clothes and boots to prevent colds and other illness.

In good weather or bad, the enamel of your teeth (the protective outer covering) needs to be cared for against the constant attack of decay. Mothers and school teachers should see that children's teeth are brushed at least twice a day with safe dental cream, to remove food particles in which harmful decay germs breed.

Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream contains no grit, no harmful drugs or chemicals. Children use Colgate's regularly and willingly because of its delicious flavor. It is recommended by more Dentists than any other dentifrice.



their mailing address is Post Office Box 222. Last year Hotson was an instructor in English in the Michigan Agricultural College.

'18 Ex.—J. B. Kirkland is superintendent of George Junior Republic at Freeville.

'18 B.S .- Esther Tibbitts Royce

and Richard Austin Waite of Middlefield, Massachusetts, were married on October 6. Miss Royce was assist ant home demonstration agent in Seneca and Monraoe Counties. She ther became home demonstration agent in Cayuga County until she resigned to take up similar work in Berkshire



How to Prepare the Dynamite Charge for Ditching

CUT the fuse of a length to project from top of hole. Be sure cut is made squarely across fuse, not diagonally.

Remove one blasting cap from box with the fingers. (Do not use a wire, stick or any hard object.) Next, slip cap on end of fuse and crimp securely with cap crimper.

Punch a hole diagonally in side of cartridge with pointed handle of cap crimper and insert cap with fuse attached. To keep cap from slipping out, tie a string around fuse and then around cartridge.

If the shot is to be fired by electric blasting machine, prime the cartridge with an electric blasting cap in the same manner as described above.

The subsequent steps in ditching with dynamite will be described in future issues of this paper.

The new du Pont Low Freezing 50% or 60% Straight Dynamite is the most economical year-'round ditching explosive. It is effective even in below-zero weather. Dumorite should be used for stump-blasting and tree-planting. It costs less per stick than other dynamites —and is non-freezing.

We shall be glad to send any student or graduate, free upon request, a copy of the "Farmers" Handbook of Explosices" containing full information on the use of explosices for all kinds of agricultural work.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.

Equitable Building New York, N. Y.

# DYNAMITE

for DITCHING - STUMPING - TREE PLANTING



County, Massachusetts. Mr. Waite was also with the Berkshire County Extension until July, 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Waite will reside at Fair Fields Farm, Williamstown, Massachusetts, after November 1.

'18 B.S.—James D. Tregurtha is a chemist with the Newark Milk and Cream Company, 20 Bridge Street, Newark, New Jersey. He is living at 287 North Sixth Street.

'18 B.S.—Charles F. Gilman is an instructor of farming and gardening in the New York City Reformatory for Boys. He 's living at 179 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

'18 B. S.—Paulino J. Gonzalez is a chemist at the laboratory of the department of agriculture of the Mexican government, and is located at Calle Tacuba 46, Mexico City, Mexico.

'18 Ex.—Arthur William Heim is a stock trader at 524 Walnut Street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

'18 B.S.—E. B. McGranaghan has established himself in the real estate business in Olean. His address is 113 North 6th Street.

'18 B.S.—Hubert H. Moon is operating a farm in Burke, Virginia.

'19 B.S.—D. B. Brooks has charge of the animal husbandry department in the state agricultural school at Morristown.

'19 B.S., '20 M.S.—Marian R. Preistly '19 was married on September 6 to William Walter Frank, a graduate of Princeton, who served in France for eighteen months. Mr. and Mrs. Frank will make their home at 1001 B Avenue, Lawton, Okla.

'19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Pritchard of Interlaken announce the birth of their daughter, Jane Elinor, August 20.

'19 B.S.—"Steve" and Mrs. H. A. Stevenson announce the arrival of Howard Arthur, Jr., September 28.

'19 Sp.—Charles Silcox has a position in the seed department of the Grange League Federation at Syracuse.

'19 Grad; '20 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Dietze, Jr., have announced the marriage of their daughter. Miss Charlotte Amy Dietze, to Burton M. Ashley, on March 24, at NewOrleans. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley are at home at 101 Furman Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina.

'19 B.S.—Cuthbert B. Fraser is production manager for the King Sewing Machine Company of Buffalo. He lives at 205 Linwood Avenue.

'19 B.S.—A daughter was born on April 4 to Mr. and Mrs. Maynard E. Hall (Edna L. Dean '19) of Schenectady.

'19 B.S., '22 LLD.—George H. Russell, after graduating from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, taught nature study under Mrs. A. B. Comstock, professor of that department. Then, deciding to enter the Law College here, he took a 3-year

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H. Rushe State Cornell, rs. A. B. departnter the a 3-year course, graduating in '22. Since that time he has been with the law firm of Newman and Newman in Ithaca. He was admitted to the Bar on May 3 by the Appellate Division at Albany. He will be with the same firm and expects to reside at 123 Roberts Place on Cornell Heights.

'19 Ex.—William Barton Greenwood is in the service of the U. S. government as a fund accountant. His address is 2633 12th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

'19 B.S.—Mary T. Haines is in the fruit and truck farming business in Moorestown, New Jersey.

'19 Ph.D.—H. A. Philips is head of the department of geography in the State Teachers College at Warrensburg, Missouri. His address is 517 South Holden Street.

'19 B.S.—Bernard A. Eger is manager of the Brant Lumber Company of Lakewood, New Jersey.

'19 B.S.—Charles G. Seelbach is engaged in the fur business in Buffalo. His address is 1163 Kensington Ave.

'20 B.S.—Francis Davenport, with brother and friends, was in town for the Colgate football game. "Davy" rowed Varsity Crew in '20. He is farming at Accord.

'20 B.S.—Ward A. Rodwell is teaching agriculture in the Chateraugay High School, Chateraugay.

'20 B.S.—James Beiermeister is now with the Park and Pollard Company with headquarters at Troy. Mr. Beiermeister was in charge of the Holstein sale at the National Dairy Show.

'21 B.S.—Daniel S. Beam was married on August 2 to Gertrude S. Stevens of Honeoye. He is a dealer in flour, feed, and grain in Hemlock.

'21 B.S.—Harry J. Donovan spent the summer as master of a boy's camp at Queedy Lake in the Berkshires. His residence address is changed to 77 Beach Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., and his business address is 2317 Woolworth Building, New York.

'21 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. James E. Knott of Ithaca announce the birth of their son, James Edward, Jr., on August 24. Mrs. Knott was formerly Deborah Cummings '21. Knott is a graduate student in the Department of Vegetable Gardening.

'21 B.S.—W. J. Kuhrt, who spent a year with the Grange Farmers Exchange, is now a research chemist with the United States Department of Agriculture.

'21 B.S.—Frances Ann Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Lathrop, and Arthur Deagon, Jr., were married on September 15 in St. Louis. They are at home at Apartment D-3, Cynthia Court, Tulsa, Okla.

'21 B.S., '22 M.F.—Lillian G. Northrop, daughter of Mrs. Mary H. Nor-(Continued on page 55)

# THE CREAM of the JEST

Hiram, driving a load of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed from the dealer's, passed his near-sighted neighbor, Eben, on the road. Both pulled up to a halt to exchange greetings.

"Whatcha been buyin', Hiram?" asked the near-sighted one, straining his eyes at the pile of Buffalo sacks.

"Buyin' Buffalo, natcherly, Eben."

"Well now, my eyes are gittin' bad. Course if I'd seen 'twere feed sacks piled up I'd a knowed 'twas Buffalo, first off. But I couldn't make 'em out. Thought maybe 'twas a couple o' new cows."

"Your eyes ain't so bad, Eben. There's durn little difference 'tween a load of Buffalo an' a couple o' new cows,—either'll give me as much new extra milk!"

Hiram's confidence in Buffalo as a milk maker is shared by thousands of farmers—another reason why it is

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EVERY GOOD DAIRY RATION





Corn Products Refining Co.

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Chicago

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### Factors for Success on Farms (Continued from page 47)

the teaching received in the college could be put into practice on the farm. The following table will answorthis better than I can do. Since 1911 the farm management department has been cooperating with a group of farmers in keeping complete sets of cost accounts. At first there were no college graduates on the list, but in the last few years, college trained men have taken on this work and the result of such training is shown below in Table III.

farms were owned at this time by one man but run as separate units, two being rented and the others being operated by the owner. The tillable land was divided into sixty-four crop fields averaging 4.3 acres each. There were in 1914 a total of eight patches

In my senior year at Cornell, my

TABLE III.

Averages for Farms Operated by Persons with Different Degrees of Education, 1919\*

	College graduates	Winter course students	Men with no agricultural college training
Number of farms	10	12	17
Capital at beginning of year	\$22,225.65	\$24,917.54	\$20,992.75
Value of farm	\$17,606.15	\$15,919.38	\$14,313.07
Acres per farm	219	171	153
Acres of crops	117	110	89
Man equivalent	3.0	2.87	2.35
Cost of human labor per hour	\$0.4458	\$0.4312	\$0.4523
Hours worked per man per year	2,999	3,141	3,111
Number of horses	4.9	5.0	4.2
Pounds of grain per horse	2,789	2,857	2,662
Hours of labor taking care of horses	113	115	134
Hours worked per horse per day	3.3	2.9	2.8
Cost per hour of horse labor	\$0.2371	\$0.2403	\$0.2688
No. of farms having 6 or more cows	6	9	13
Number of cows per farm	18.0	22.7	17.6
Pounds of grain per cow	1,888	1,814	1,556
Pounds of hay per cow	3,798	3,796	3,934
Hours of labor taking care of cows	162	156	3 198
Pounds of milk per cow	6,791	6,708	5,907
Profit or loss per cow	+\$20.00	+\$19.71	-\$0.82
Value of operator's labor in addition			
to privileges		\$1,302.00	\$1,124.00
Value of operator's farm privileges.	\$692.12	\$693.7	
Labor income		\$2,422.7	

\*Cost Accounts for Six Years on Some Successful New York Farms. Cornell Bul. 414. 1923.

brother, who had taken special work in the college, and I, purchased four farms with a total of 650 acres adjoining the home farm, and set about to put some of the farm management principles into practice. As you see, size came first. Increasing the size of a farm is one of the easiest things we can do, but it is usually the last. If a farm is not successful we will try every method conceivable to increase profits before purchasing more land. For this reason we bought size and then we put diversity into play, making cows about one-half of the business and turning the other half into cash crops such as potatoes, cabbage

and hay. Owing to the small amount of capital to invest, we started with grade cows, but as time has gone along we have improved the herd by changing to purebreds, all the time gradually increasing the crop production. A complete set of cost account books was introduced at the start and has been kept ever since. I feel that for the time spent on the books there is a larger return than from any other part of the farm business.

One of the problems which confronts every farmer is the farm layout. The accompanying figure shows the general layout of the farms when we purchased them in 1915. These

farms were owned at this time by one man but run as separate units, two being rented and the others being operated by the owner. The tillable land was divided into sixty-four crop fields averaging 4.3 acres each. There were in 1914 a total of eight patches of corn, nine of oats, thirty-eight of hay, two of millet, two of cabbage, four of potatoes, and one of buckwheat. Some of these patches were farmed together when in hay but the land had been plowed in the sixty-four fields shown on the map.

As soon as we took possession we worked the entire area as one farm, but used all the farmsteads. Farmstead 2 is the real center of farm operations because it was the one most centrally located; the cows are kept here and the house is occupied by one hired man. The house at farmstead 1 is occupied by the owner, who keeps his team and the young stock in the adjoining barns. The house at farmstead 3 is occupied by another hired man, who keeps his team in the adjoining barn, and the fourth house is used for the other regular hired man. All the hired help are married men and board themselves. Each man, when possible, works in the fields that are most convenient, and hay for sale is drawn to the most convenient barn.

A plan of rearrangement of fields was decided upon and in two years many fences and field lines were taken up which resulted in the plan shown in Figure 2. This map shows twelve crop fields averaging 23.4 acres each instead of sixty-four of 4.3 acres each. This is not an ideal layout and never will be as many of the fields are irregular in shape and must always remain so because of topography. Each year more stone fences are removed and portions of the pasture land drained to make larger and better shaped fields. The final arrangement will be seven fields averaging 50 acres each.

These few facts may serve to clear hazy notions in some people's heads about practical farm management and its application. Persons never having done any study in it do not appreciate the value, significance, and scope of this comparatively new farm science, and great predictions are made for it in the future.

Across the street sits a lady Who rocks and rocks away— I wonder how many miles she's gone Since this time yesterday. If I was such a lady
And owned a rocking chair,
I'd put some wheels where the rockers are
And try to get somewhere. —G. R. Van Allen

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#### Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 53)

throp of Rochester, and Walter W. Simmonds '21, also of Rochester, were married in the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester on September 20. They will make their home in Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—J. S. Malone is the Grange League Farmers Exchange representative in St. Lawrence County.

'21 B.S.—James McConnell is the assistant for the Buffalo district of the Grange League Farmers Exchange. His mail should be sent care of G. L. F. Exchange, Buffalo.

'21 B.S.—James Beckley Palmer is vocational director at the Edinboro State Normal School, Edinboro, Pennsylvania.

'21 B.S.—Ralph J. Quackenbush is in the membership service department of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 120 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

'22 B.S.—Adrian Franklin Blume and Miss Jeanette A. Nichols of Ithaca were married September 26, 1923. They will live at Gould Farm, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where Mr. Blume is farm manager and social worker.

'22 B.S.—"Bos" Bosworth, who is in the United States forest service, was in Ithaca for a few days during the first of October.

'22 Ex.—M. F. Campbell of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, represents the Grange League Farmers Exchange in the northern part of his state.

'22 B.S., '23 M.S.—Roger B. Corbett is working for his Ph.D. by collecting data on the Cooperative Packing Association.

'22 B.S.—Chester Coughran Davis was married to Miss Ruth Weyer of Hamburg, July 23, 1923. "Jeff" is assistant county agent of Erie County.

'22 B.S.—Since the first of July, Harold F. Little has been with the New York Fire Rating Insurance Organization. He is located in Auburn, and his mail address is Box 147.

'22 Ex.—Markley Moore is in the employ of the Lukers Steel Company with residence at 1415 East Lincoln Road, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

'22 Ph.—L. J. Norton, former assistant professor in agricultural economics here is now instructing in the department of commerce at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

22 Grad.—Professor W. A. Maw, a graduate student in the Cornell poultry department in 1922, has been promoted to be head of the poultry department of MacDonald College, Quebec, Canada, succeeding Professor M.

### 

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A. Jull, of national reputation. Professor Jull resigned to come to the United States Department of Agriculture as head of its poultry department.

'22 B.S.-Martha Parrott writes: "The work I am doing here may be of interest to THE COUNTRYMAN. I am helping with the extension work of Penn N. I. A. School. Penn School is the oldest school of negroes in the country and one of the most interesting. It's developed almost entirely in relation to the rural community (which contains six thousand negroes and fifty whites) rather than the boarding pupils. So the extension work is quite important and I am helping with the home gardens and community acres. The teaching force is all colored except the principal, her assistant, and myself.'

'22 B.S.—Elizabeth Pratt is doing settlement work at Christodora House, 147 Avenue B, New York, and is studying dramatic expression.

'22 B.S.—Erwin Rutherford is now located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. As a member of the Bachelors' Boat Club, "Ruth" has won several medals rowing a single scull.

'22 B.S., '23 M.S.—T. C. Tang has been traveling in England, France,

Belgium, and Germany during the past six months. He will spend the winter in Italy with his cousin, who is the Chinese minister at Rome, and will return with him to China next spring. His address is care of Chinese Legation, Rome, Italy.

'22 B.S.—Gladys M. Purdy is teacher of homemaking in Bath.

'22 B.S.—John J. Smith died at his home at 227 Cuyler Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, last August. He leaves a wife who is living at Geneseo.

'23 B. S.—Mr. and Mrs. Orin S. Bacon announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Mary Bacon to Carl H. Shiebler on September 14 at Canandaigua.

'23 B.S.—Margaret P. Bateman has sailed for her home in Johannesburg, South Africa, and will devote herself to the introduction of American ideas in health education into the schools of South Africa.

'23 B.S.—Ted Baldwin, former member of the Varsity Crew, is touring the world. He was heard of last from London on October 6.

'23 Ex.—Nelson Schaenen visited us a few days ago and states he is running a 160-acre farm with 40 cows at Baskville Ridge, New Jersey.

"Nels" rowed on the world beating frosh crew of 1920.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Danes announce the marriage of their daughter, Jean Louise Danes, to John Allan Blue, Jr., on August 23 in Homer. Mr. and Mrs. Blue are making their home at 18 Teresa Pl., Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Roger W. DeBaun has taken up his duties as associate editor of "New Jersey Agriculture," published at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick.

'23 B.S.—"Norm" Eason is assistant farm bureau manager in Montgomery County.

'23 Ex.—Mr. and Mrs. Ted Farley (Ruth Wickes) announce the birth of a son on October 20. They are living in Schenectady, where Mr. Farley is employed by the General Electric Co.

'23 B.S.—Jack Ford, who toured Europe last summer is now located in Binghamton, where he is employed in The Flower Shop.

'23 B.S.—"Eddie" Gaunt, county club agent for Middlesex County, New Jersey, was in town for the Williams football game.

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'23 Ex.—K. Walter Doelling is foreman in charge of Mexican labor and general vineyard work for the Earl Fruit Company of the Sierra Vista Ranch at Delano, Kern County, California.

'23 B.S.—"Chil" (C. H.) Leonard, former editor of THE COUNTRYMAN, recently lectured in Trumansburg on his trip through Europe this past summer. The occasion was the weekly meeting of a local church society. He has also a diary account of some parts of his travels in the current number of *The Cornell Era*.

'23 B.S.—Wilfred F. Smith, business manager of The Countryman last year, underwent a series of three operations from which he is now well on the road to recovery at his home in Livingston Manor.

'23 B.S.—A. E. "Ace" Ray is now with the Park and Pollard Company with headquarters at Ithaca. He has been located in Boston, Massachusetts, Buffalo and Maine. He is selling all kinds of feed which are manufactured by his company and he handles all a farmer needs along that line.

'23 S.P.—"Jim" (Leland C.) Hurd visited friends in Ithaca over the week end of October 19-20 and says that af-

ter his return from Europe with "Jack" (John W.) Ford '23, he went immediately to his home town of Holley. He is at present assisting his father in the wholesale and retail meat business and studying law. Hurd expects to enter politics, and has his plans laid for future residence in Washington.

'23 B.S.—"Bob" Hamilton is manager of the Rochester branch of the Grange League Farmers' Exchange. He was managing editor of THE COUNTRYMAN last year.

'23 M.S.—D. D. Harkness is teaching high school at Watkins.

'23 M.S.—J. S. Hathcock, instructor in agricultural economics last year, is now at Rutgers College in New Jersey where he holds a fellowship.

'23 B.S.—The marriage of Mary A. Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Wood, and Eldred W. Hoffman, took place on September 20 at the home of the bride in Jacksonville. Justin C. Curtis '23 was best man, and Jennie A. Curtis '24 played the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman will make their home in New Valparaiso, Florida.

'23 B.S.—Eva Peplinski, women's editor of THE COUNTRYMAN last year,

and better known to us as "Polly Pep," announced her engagement during the summer to Willard C. Drumm of Niverville. Mr. Drumm was president of the Stone Club last year.

'23 B.S.—Malcolm Smith of Rochester is now employed in the Geneva Experiment station at Geneva.

'23 B.S.—Irene L. Hower is teaching domestic science at Lake Mahopac.

'23 B.S.—A. P. Jahn is in the United States forest service and is stationed at Flagstaff, Arizona.

'23 B.S.—Milton T. Lewis is now graduate assistant in plant breeding at Penn. State and is working for his M. S. degree.

'23 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Al Mogensen (Adele Dean) announce the arrival of a daughter.

'23 B.S.—"Les" Reineke joined the navy immediately after graduating, and hopes to realize soon his present ambition of getting into marine aviation.

'24 Ex.—Frank J. Walrath is professor of agricultural economics in the College of Agriculture at the University of Porto Rico at Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

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# The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Volume V

Ithaca, New York, November, 1923

Number 2

#### FORMAL DAIRY DEDICATION ATTRACTS MANY NOTABLES

#### Delegates Prove Good Listeners As Six Speakers Spout

Simple though impressive was the dedication of the new Dairy building held in Bailey Hall on October 13. The relation which exists between scientific agricultural education and the welfare of the nation was a keynote which found a responsive chord in the minds of the cosmopolitan audience. The presence of some 70 of the delegates to the World's Dairy Congress added an international flavor to the

#### **Professor Stocking Presides**

Professor W. A. Stocking, retiring Professor W. A. Stocking, retiring head of the dairy department, who presided, introduced Lieutenant Governor George R. Lunn as the first speaker, who presented the building to the University while saying that the only sure way to prosperity is through education, of which the new building is typical. That he always had a warm place in his heart for the dairy industry he ascribed to the fact that he was born on a farm and spent that he was born on a farm and spent the first six months of his life in search and research of this important question.

President Livingston Farrand, the second speaker, accepted the building on behalf of the University, enlarging upon the responsibility assumed in connection with the use of this additional mark of progress which the state had placed in its custoday, and mentioning that Cornell like all great state universities represented the realization that there cannot be true vitality in the world without recognition of the necessity of enlarging through research the boundaries of knowledge. President Livingston Farrand, the

#### A Bit o' Scotch Wit

The next speaker, William A. Mather, chairman of the farmers' joint committee for the promotion of education in agriculture and home economics, and a prominent Jefferson County farmer, added a few well-de-served words in praise of the way in which the work of the college is in which the work of the college is carried on by teachers and extension workers, following which Professor Robert Wallace, emeritus professor of agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, spoke for the foreign delegates, acknowledging with true Scotch wit and courtesy the value of the dairy congress and of such buildings as this as an originator and disseminator of helpful agricultural information.

Stating that this ceremony marked the culmination of the most imposing structure ever built for the advancement of the leading line of agrivancement of the leading line of agrivancement of the leading line of agricultural progress in a most righly envaluement of the leading line of agri-cultural progress in a most richly en-dowed institution of learning, Pro-fessor H. L. Russell, Dean of the Wis-consin College of Agriculture, traced at length the history of dairy science

#### **OUR NEW DAIRY BUILDING**

Erection authorized by act of Legislature, April 12, 1920.

State Architects: Louis F. Pilcher and Sullivan W. Jones; supervising architect, Albert L. Brockway.

Contractors: J. D. Taylor Con-George H. Drake, Buffalo, N. Y.; William H. Taylor, Allentown, Pa.; Fred T. Ley, Springfield, Mass.

Contract price: \$397,000.

Equipment Cost: Approximately \$200,000. The total cost of the building and equipment is about 0.29 of 1 per cent of the value of New York's dairy products for one year.

Size: Head building 63 by 170 feet; wing 88 by 88 feet and 113 by 177 feet; floor space 83,000 square feet.

Cornerstone laid March 3.

Dedicated October 13, 1923.

Purposes: For the training of students in scientific and practi-cal phases of the dairy indus-tries, and for research.

since its earliest beginnings. last speaker on the program, Dean A. R. Mann summed up what he conceived to be the ultimate purposes for which a state college is founded, saying that the whole function of a state college is to make straight and clear the way for the freeing of the spirit of the man who works the land from whatever tyranny of time, place, or condition there may be, not by run-ning away from his task, but by mas-tering it. The singing of the Alma Mater most appropriately concluded the dedication.

#### B. A. EXTENDS GLAD-HAND AT INFORMAL GATHERING

Professor Bristow Adams' Monday night gatherings, full of the spirit of good comradeship, sociability, hot chocolate and cookies, were recom-menced on the evening of October 1st, with Mrs. Adams reigning supreme until the eats were served. The stuuntil the eats were served. The students who took advantage of this opportunity in order to become acquainted wth 'Bristow' were forced to forego the pleasure of hearing him as he was summoned to Syracuse in connection with the National Dairy Exhibition III accurately the server when the server was the server who to the server who was summoned to the server when the server was the server who was summer to the server who was the server where we want where we want which we want which w tion. He assures us, however, that he will be among those present from this day until his next 'exile'. He also takes this opportunity of extending an invitation to every ambtious student in the college.

#### DOUGHNUTS AND DANCING POPULARIZE AG ASSEMBLY

#### Dry Get-Together Decidedly Dampened As Students Keg the Cider

The first Ag Assembly of the year was staged in Roberts Hall on the evening of October 16. As an opener, the "Footwarmers", a nine-piece orchestra, played "No, No, Nora," followed by "My Sweetie Went Away" and other concoctions which were interrupted by President Rodwell in his redress and welcome.

#### Dean Mann Drops a Hint

The president first introduced Dean Mann as the busiest man in the University. The Dean then proceeded to the statement by saying that he had a large freshman class, for which he was pleased, and a still larger list of demands for the state legislature this fall. The list included a new this fall. The list included a new building for the department of rural engineering and farm mechanics, some new calf barns, big enough for the bulls and an appropriation for organizing a course in agricultural bus-iness training.

He also made a statement to the effect that every student, especially the new men, should look around for a tractor or a calf or some other worthy objective and keep his eyes in that di-rection so that when he mapped out his course he could see whether or not the subjects he elected would help the calf or put mud in the carbureter.

#### **Vocal Cooperation**

Vocal Cooperation
Professors R. H. Wheeler, L. H. McDaniels, O. F. Curtis, and W. I. Myers represented the College faculties
by singing a couple of well-harmonized
lullabys. D. J. Wickham '24, touched
upon college athletics, with and without co-educational support, and the
orchestra played "I Love Her" and
"Oh Gee, Oh Gosh, Oh Golly, I'm in
Love," until cider and doughnuts so
worked upon the men as to cause them
to couple with the aesthetic pursuits
of the women at large.

#### BARTENDER'S REGISTRATION DOUBLE THAT OF LAST YEAR

This year the hotel management division, which was started a year ago as part of the School of Home ago as part of the School of Home Economics, has been extended. Professor Blackmore gives a course in hotel textiles, and Professor Warner a course in the essentials of decoration and furnishing. An advanced course in food preparation has been edded and Assistant Professor Work. course in rood preparation has been added and Assistant Professor Meek, in charge of the division, is giving an advanced course in hotel organization. The registration of last year has been doubled—now numbering 70 men and 2 girls.

Erma E. Hollen, nutrition specialist in Extension, has recently received her M. S. in Nutrition from Columbia.

### WHEREIN RURAL ED. AGREES TO TEACH A "PROF" OR TWO

#### Which Causes Some Potent Comment/ on the Lower Quadrangle

The department of rural education has at last established a course in educational psychology which is designed to meet the needs of the professors and instructors of the College of Agriculture and eventually, the needs of the students of the College as well.

The course is number 22, section 2,

The course is number 22, section 2, of the department of rural education. The lectures are given in Caldwell Hall, 282 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11—12:30 by Professor Paul J. Kruse, one of the foremost and ablest educational psychologists in the country today. The topics treated in the course are the same as those of course 2 of the same department, namely; the original nature of man; instincts and capacities; laws of learning; habit formation; practice and improvement; transfer of training; mental fatigue and individual differences, but are modified to meet the needs of mature students.

#### No Examinations

As the course was established to meet the needs of the entire college, each department is urged to send at least one representative, but the departments are by no means limited to this number and all those who find the hours convenient are also welcome.

Through some inadvertence on the part of the printer of the 1923-24 announcement, omission was made of the phrase which extended an invitation to the professors and instructors of other colleges to attend the class and those members of the student body and of the faculty who noticed this omission, have expressed their views on the subject and some of their statements are given below:

#### Prominent Professors Quoted

Professor I. B. Hanged of the english department says in part, "The omission is a grave error and might be construed as an insult to, and by a finer nature than mine."

Professor U. O. Favors of the medical department says: "I have given the matter little consideration, for my time is otherwise occupied."

I. C. Walls, of the department of history remarked that he had "long felt the need of such a course and would be among those who were considering the prosecution of the print-

Markus Not, M.E. '24, states that he will, "inform two of his professors of the omission so that they may be advised of the new awakening of the Agricultural College."

I. K. Gold, Arts '27, expresses his surprise that such a course should be necessary for any professor of the University, but he says: "If I find that such a course is necessary I shall take a personal interest in establishing such a course in the College of Arts and Sciences."

Co-education too often means cooperation for life.

#### DO YOU REMEMBER (?)

Do you remember the tank in the old armory, graced with the elevating name of "swimming pool?" Aye, but there are pools and pools, as the poets will have it. 'Member how you used to sit on the edge, dangle your feet in the water, and try to see your toes? After giving up the vain attempt, you'd take a high dive off the ladder, scrape your head on the way out, and then ooze down into the farraginous depths with a murky cloud in your wake. Ah! Those were the good old days!

And do you remember that little window by the stairs that let in the total supply of odoriferous oxygen fresh from the dungeon where you changed your clothes?

And do you remember how,

And do you remember how, after several droughts of that atmosphere, you turned and dove in again? Perchance you hit bottom. No matter—no cuts or scratches appeared, did they? Of course not! The University has the most perfect lubricating system in the world right at the bottom of the swimming pool. All the damage you'd do would be to dislodge a few snails and earthworms from their cozy homes and make them spend another six months in reconstructing their fallen domiciles.

And after you dredged your way out of that vault, you'd spend a half hour removing the traces. But why go on? Surely the picture hasn't faded. Of course you remember it; we shall remember it; the future classes

will remember it.
Why, yes! the damthing's there yet.

#### FORESTRY FROSH FIND FUN AS GREAT GANG GATHERS

The forestry frosh have decided that the Forestry Club is some organization—for upperclassmen. On the evening of October 4, the frosh, naturally curious to see what the little reminders that they had recieved on registering meant, gathered in the club rooms en masse. There they soon found out that certain bulky pieces of wood are heavy and that the steps up to the club room are long and winding.

After the fire was started the frosh were introduced to a few words of wisdom on the advantages and fields of forestry from the lips of "Chief" Hosmer. followed by talks and stories from other members of the faculty. After this it did not take long for those so minded to rally round the cider keg and properly keg the cider. The old members soon started the glee club harmonizing (?) and the evening was so finished.

Professor Paul Works '10 spoke on vegetable varieties, types, and strains before the annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America in Buffalo, on September 18.

### DR. JAMES M. SHERMAN TO HEAD DAIRY DEPT.

#### Born in Virginia, Studied in Wisconsin, Now to Settle at Cornell

Coincident with the dedication of the new Dairy building, Dean A. R. Mann announced the appointment of Dr. James Morgan Sherman, formerly of the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, as head of the department of dairy industry in the College. He will succeed Professor W. A. Stocking, who throughout his fifteen years of service has had the interest of the dairy department at heart and served it loyally.

#### Well Born

Dr. Sherman was born and reared on a dairy farm in Virginia and was graduated from North Carolina State College in 1911, and subsequently received the degrees of Master of Science and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Wisconsin. While studying for his doctor's degree he held appointment on the staff of the University of Wisconsin, where he showed outstanding ability as an investigator. From 1914 to 1917 he was an assistant professor of bacteriology at Pennsylvania State College. His teaching during these years attracted most favorable attention.

#### A Writer of Note

Since 1917 he has held the title of bacteriologist in the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture and has engaged intensively inresearch in the field of dairy science. His scientific papers have been published widely in both America and foreign scientific journals. In connection with his government work has visited dairy manufacturing plants in many parts of the country and is in intimate contact with the many problems which the dairy industry is facing at the present time. This background will prove of value in dealing with the problems coexistent with the instruction and research of the department. Dr. Sherman is executive secretary of the Society of American Bacteriologists. His election to this post reveals the recognition given him by, and the esteem he holds among the bacteriologists of America for his scientific work.

Dr. Sherman comes of a family of cointricts the second

Dr. Sherman comes of a family of scientists. His oldest brother, Dr. H. C. Sherman of Columbia University, has an international reputation as a food chemist. A brother and sister hold responsible positions in the bureau of markets of the United States department of agriculture. A third brother. Franklin Sherman, who was graduated from the Ag college in 1900 is state entomologist of North Carolina. Dr. Sherman will take up his duties here on December first.

Farmer (speaking to courteous young lad to whom he had recently presented a runt pig)—"How is the pig coming on today?"

Bov-"Fine, and how's all your folks?"

1923

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#### JUDGING TEAM BRINGS HOME A CUP OR TWO TO PLAY WITH

#### Finds Silverware in Syracuse While Judging Dairy Cattle

A Cornell team consisting of C. E. Burger '24, J. G. Seibel '24, and G. M. Bass '25, and coached by Professor C. L. Allen of our animal husbandry department, succeeded in winning first-place in the judging of Jersey cattle at the National Dairy Show held in Syracuse, October 5-13. The prize for the judging of Jersey was a silver trophy offered by the American Jersey Cattle Association. This trophy has been won by Cornell for the fourth consecutive time which gives the Ag college permanent possession of it.

#### Stiff Competition

Teams from 27 colleges in the United States competed with a total of 250 students active. Prizes were given for teams, individuals, and classes for skill shown in the judging of animals. Teams and individuals were rated to tenth place in all contests. Cornell placed unusually well gaining the following honors: first prize in judging Jerseys; fourth prize in judging Guernseys; seventh in individual sweepstakes (won by C. E. Burger); eighth in judging Holsteins. The team sweepstakes were won as

The team sweepstakes were won as follows: (1) Minnesota; (2) Kansas; (3) West Virginia; (4) Cornell; (5) Iowa; (6) Kentucky; (7) Michigan; (8) Wisconsin; (9) Nebraska; (10) North Dakota; (11) Maryland; (12) Purdue (Indiana).

### APARTMENT AGAIN CENTER OF FEMININE ATTENTION

Edna May has arrived. Further than that, she has decided to stay a while. The vital statistics are as follows: hair—light and reasonably scant; eyes—blue, two, and open most of the time; age—five and a half months at present and more later; Domecon birthday (her date of arrival at the apartment) —Saturday noon, October 20th. Her foster-mothers hope that before long she will show a huskier physique than she exhibits at present. Much bodily building-up will be required before she can climb the floor lamp and swing from the chandelier and do the customary stuff of a domeconchild. Pancakes and sausage three times a day will build her up, however, and she'll soon be walking a tight-rope from Domecon to Caldwell Hall.

Meantime, Bobby is back at the Lodge, and from recent reports is bossing some seven or eight senior girls around in a fashion to make any campus cave-man wild with envy. His summer left him in such condi-

Meantime, Bobby is back at the Lodge, and from recent reports is bossing some seven or eight senior girls around in a fashion to make any campus cave-man wild with envy. His summer left him in such condition that he can make his wants known at any time of day or night by merely opening his mouth and pouring forth melodious (?) sounds. The girls say that they have hopes of making a gentleman out of him yet, and are earnestly using moral sua-



THE TEAM THAT TURNED THE TRICK Left to right—Seibel, Bass, Professor Allen, Barger, Hilbert (alternate)

#### CHIPS OFF THE OLD BLOCK

The recent occupation of the new Dairy building by the dairy department has made possible a number of changes whereby several departments profit to the extent of increased floor space and pleasanter quarters. The pomolgy department will soon be safely settled in the south end of the old Dairy building on the first and second floors. Farm practice is to have three offices on the first floor next door to one occupied by Dr. Thatcher, director of the Geneva Experiment Station. Ag economics has contracted to occupy the rooms overlooking the quadrangle on the second floor while hotel engineering along with ornamental horticulture will hold forth in the Dairy underworld.

Five hundred Indian residents of the Tuscarora, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations in this State, heard addresses by Dean Albert A. Mann and Dr. Erl A. Bates, adviser in Indian extension at the college. The occasion was the annual picnic of western New York Indians, held at Moses Grove, in the village of Akron. The presiding officer was Peter Doctor, president of the Tonowanda Senecas.

#### UNION NOTES

On September 18, Professor A. H. Nehrling of the floriculture department, and Miss I. T. Dalberg, assistant manager of the domecon cafeteria, were married. Professor and Mrs. Nehrling will live in Ithaca, at 110 Stewart Avenue. Mrs. Nehrling expects to continue her work in the cafeteria.

Glenn M. Bass '25 and Miss Harriett R. Phillips of this city were married Friday, October 12, 1923, at the First Baptist parsonage. They will reside in Ithaca.

#### MYSTERIOUS MUSIC SOON STIRS STAFF TO ACTION

It was high noon. The twelfth stroke of the great clock in the library tower faded to an echo and was lost in the distance. Suddenly from out the half-open door of Roberts assembly burst a gush of music which, after a few bars, resolved itself into "My Sweetie Went Away." The voices, half a dozen at least, blended (?) admirably together, nor were they lacking in enthusiasm. Almost as quickly as it had begun, however, the song ended, to be followed by laughter, conversation, and more songs in rapid succession. But curiosity was claiming its toll among the staff. "Perc" Dunn stepped across the hall to retrieve a coat and hat inadvertently mislaid in the assembly room and returned a few minutes later with a nod and a knowing smile. O. W. Smith slipped unobtrusively into the room, took in the situation at a glance and stepped out again before any of the harmonizers were aware of his presence. Even G. E. Peabody, who regularly dusts off a seat in Professor Everett's sanctum, paused for a minute to tune an attentive ear to the unwonted voices from without. Had it not been, however, for a COUNTRYMAN reporter, armed with an everpresent pencil, the true source of the music might still be a question for wide speculation. The truth as at last ferreted out was that the girls in the business office, knowing the proverbial powers of song, decided that Millard V. Atwood's farm study courses should offer a leaflet on "Songology" and were cooperatively endeavoring to decide upon the contents of said leaflet, under the guidance of Vera Milks, who, it may be said, expects to have, before many months, a chorus of milkmaids in every township in the State as well as in the college, if her plans for the leaflet materialize.

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#### COON IN THE COOK TENT **CAUSES PAJAMA PARADE**

#### Summer Camp Scene of Midnight Raid, Foresters Vanquish Visitors

The return of the "Seven Sawyers" is now a thing of the past and the for-estry seniors are well on their way to recovery after their arduous labors at the forestry camp. This annual camp extending over a period of four weeks had headquarters at Goodnow Pond this year where the professors enjoyed the weather.

enjoyed the weather.

Much shoe leather was saved this year because a Reo truck was at the disposal of the camp. This was a token of the Finch Pine Company's thanks for the work of "Dave" Cook '24, "Jack" Curry '24, "Mac" MacDonald '23, and "Al" Ross '24 in their behalf. behalf.

#### Jim Davis Ruled the Roost

Jim Davis Ruled the Roost

The weighty diplomatic affairs of the camp rested on the shoulders of "Jim" Davis, president, "Al" Doppel advisor, "Dick" Baker, secretary, and "Al" Ross, historian. These mighty makers of history were confronted with one difficulty with which they were not able to cope—four raccoons which persistently visited the cook tent. After a council of war it was decided by all present that it was an indisputable fact that coons didn't need ham and bacon as badly as did foresters. War was immediately declared but the enemy made the first foresters. War was immediately de-clared but the enemy made the first advances by attacking the cook tent again at midnight. The pajama-clad foresters rose as a man and battle, in which dishpans, handspikes and saw handles played an active part was handles played an active part, was waged beneath "the murm'ring pines and the hemlocks" in the light of the moon. Some time later a service was held for the coons wishing them good speed on a long, long journey.

Near the end of camp a move was made for four days to Tupper lake where they lived a peaceful and uneventful life, but gradually the call of the wild succumbed to the call of Cortal and the control of the wild succumbed to the call of Cortal and the control of the wild succumbed to the call of Cortal and the control of the wild succumbed to the call of Cortal and the control of the call of Cortal and the call of the call of Cortal and the call of the c nell and they returned much the wiser for their pains.

#### FACULTY PULL A PARTY

Over 60 members of the staff of Over 60 members of the staff of the Geneva Experiment Station accompanied by their wives, motored to Ithaca on October 26 to attend a reception given by the college for the new members on the staffs of the two institutions. At the reception held in the Home Economics building a few hours after sunset close to 250 people were present. Music to 250 people were present. Music from the Conservatory of Music was from the Conservatory of Music was imported for the occasion in the form of violin, piano, and 'cello solos and refreshments were served. Many of the staff of the Experiment Station remained in Ithaca as guests of the resident professors while a few returned to Geneva the same evening. The primary purpose of these gatherings according to "Doc" Sibley is to foster a better feeling of friendship and neighborliness among the faculty of the two institutions as well as of the two institutions as well as among our own college group.

#### HEB-SA

Henry Taylor Buckman, Law-rence Ward Corbett, Alfred Lan-der Olsen, Lyman Arthur Page, and John Ludington Schoon-

#### HELIOS

A. H. Brokaw, V. L. Crowell, H. P. Kerr, A. M. Ross, J. L. Sears, W. T. Stevens, and B. L. Wallendorf.

#### OMICRON NU

Irma Christie, Florence Zapf, Lois Smith, Laura Allen, Elva Campbell, Anne Rogers, Marion Nelson, Martha Kinne.

#### **BOBBY HAS CATTY RIVAL** ATTENTION WELL DIVIDED

Bobby Domecon returned to the lodge this year, amid much rejoicing. In fact, the girls in the apartment felt so jealous of the attention bestowed upon the lodge that they sought to counteract Bobby's influence by adopting a cat. If aforesaid cat atadopting a cat. It aforesaid cat attends as many lectures next week as he has this, he will be quite a remarkable specimen of the species. At present public favor is pretty evenly divided, between Bobby and rival, but the rival is a much many the the rival is so much more on the scene of action than Bobby, that Bobby's chances look pretty slim. The cat has not yet been named, but suggestions are gratefully received. The animal in question is a small tiger effect with lawner more actions. fect with lampy green eyes. We suggest that he be called Pandora, because he is of such an inquiring turn of mind.

#### SHORTHORNS ON THE WAY

The short winter course opens this year on November 7 and ends February 15. In former years we have had over 300 students in attendance. A large registration is expected and a new poultry course is to be offered as an extra inducement. The students in this course are to go to New York directly after the Christmas vacation, and study the markets and nearby poultry farms.

Students in the course are to register by mail. Announcements and applications may be secured from the secretary of the College of Agriculsecretary of the College of Agricul-ture. Tuition is free to state resi-

#### CREDITABLE PERFORMANCES

Among the notables who helped to Among the notables who helped to make the World's Dairy Congress and the National Dairy Show a great success we mention Professor "Hy" Wing of the an hus department who acted as secretary of the second session, Professor E. S. Savage who was superintendent of cattle at the National Dairy Show, and Professor E. G. Misner of the farm management who spoke at the Syradepartment who spoke at the Syracuse session on the cost of milk.

#### FRIGGA FYLGAE FILLS FROSH WITH GOOD ADVICE AND CAKE

#### Members of Domecon Staff and Campus Notables Give Sound Advice

The Frigga Fylgae reception for entering girls was held in the home economics building on October 1st. The president after a short speech of welcome in behalf of the organization, introduced Miss VanRensaelaer who welcomed the new members for the faculty. Miss Rose told how fortunate the American girl is and how hard the Belgian girl works. Frances Scudder, president of Omicron Nu, explained that Omicron Nu is the scholastic honorary society in home scholastic honorary society in home economics. The president of Sedowa, economics. The president of Sedowa, the senior honorary society for wo-men in the College of Agriculture, offered the newcomers any assistance Sedowa members could give them.

Lois Douque, women's editor of the
COUNTRYMAN, introduced the Ag.

College magazine and announced
the opening of a competition soon.

The president presented Molly Neff,
who is observed and The president presented Molly Neff, who is chairman of benevolences, and urged that the members of Frigga Fylgae report the illness of members to her. After the reading of a short note from "Sunny" Watson, former president of Frigga Fylgae, the meeting adjourned for refreshments.

#### SOCCER TEAM BOOTS WAY TO STRING OF VICTORIES

Our Ag. soccer team, playing its usual good game, has once again started out on its winning streak. This is one of the cases where winning cannot be attributed to Dame Fortune, but rather to sheer superiority in the game. The teams which have already been defeated are those rep-resenting the colleges of Veterinary, and M. E. Chemistry held us to a tie, after a remarkably well played game, in which there was a great deal of fighting spirit shown by both teams. For some unknown reason, Architecture preferred to default to us, giving us another game to our credit. The teams which must yet be encountered,

teams which must yet be encountered, are Law, and Arts.

Over half of last year's championship soccer team is again on the field this year—Weaver, Lawless, Wendt, Megrette, Heittar, Rose, and Hutzler, and these combined with Nolan, Zoeller, McKinley, and Leary, make up a team which we can well expect to again "bring home the bacon."

#### **ALUMNI GATHER**

Among those alumni who broke a crust of bread with us over the weekcrust of bread with us over the weekend to see the big red team pass aerially over Colgate to the tune of 34 to 7, we note: "Pete" Corwith '16, "Ed" Davenport '20, "Nels" Schaenen '23, "Ted" Buhl '22, "Johnnie" Vandervort '23, Paul Springer '23, "Spuds" George '20, Horace Manning '18, "Jim" Hurd Sp., "Jack" Ford '23, "Matty" Mattison '23, "Jimmy" Mack '22, "Bob" Howard Sp., "Bill" Smith '23, and Miss "Sunny" Watson '23.

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#### THE CAMPUS COUNTRYMAN

#### Devoted to Neighborhood Happenings at the Top of "The Hill"

Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one

"GARD" BUMP "SI" CROSSMAN Editors

No. 2

Vol. V November, 1923

#### **BOOKS PLUS**

The Ag lib has for some time past been troubled with a disease called a glut of books. Over 37,000 volumes on every conceivable subject of agricultural interest from "a" to "izzard" stood, reclined, or were piled on the shelves or in the corners about the room. Students also suffered. During rush hours, gatherings of those who came to study, and finding no place to sit, adjourned to the halls or the ice cream laboratory, have not been infrequent. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has in a measure been done away with by a new arrangement of the books, and the seating capacity increased thereby. The old informal order of desks half hidden width the proposed beckers has 'midst the overloaded bookcases has given way to a more business-like and efficient order of things. The books have been gathered together on one side of the room under the approving eye of Mr. Ellis, the librarian, while the informality of the old arrangement of tables and chairs has been supplanted by row after row of high-backed desks. The reference hungry student may no longer browse among the stacks of books in search of his or her favorite book. The old order has passed and the new method smacks of the efficiency (?) which has characterized the univer-sity library for nobody knows how many years.

#### BETTER ADVERTISING

Admitted, that most students don't, their great thirst for knowledge, make unusual effort and unduly exert physical or mental power to gain it, but is that sufficient to warrant the faculty's attitude toward the broadcasting of some rare intellectual op-portunities? If they'd be more chatty portunities? If they'd be more chatty about some such mediocre event as the World's Dairy Congress and its various offerings, we might really have shown surprisingly human signs of curiosity and even displayed interest—the real, honest-to-goodness variety. But we needed encourage-

There have been previous cases of such seeming neglect or thoughtless-

ness, but the most recent seems to be this dairy gathering. As far as we could discover we couldn't find out much of anything; not even that it was the biggest event of its kind that had ever been attempted and that it it was a success because the contribu-tors were among the biggest, best-known men and women in all the re-lated fields. And all this only 60 miles from Ithaca.

But it might as well have been a thousand miles. How many students knew that Professors Stocking and Moore, both from our own university, were on the program; or that Martha Van Rensselaer was chairman of one

of the morning meetings?
Most of the students who discovered anything about the Congress did it by chance. When they tried to find out anything definite it was baf-fling. There was a dearth of programs and available information.

We try not to be unreasonable and

demand too much but we would like to be credited with just the average amount of interest in happenings of the moment.

Our own desire to see and hear might have been fostered by the co-operation of the Faculty in granting some time and opportunity in which to discover the what, when, and where of events and to actually take advantage of some of the most important happenings.

#### VETERINARY SWELLING

James Law Hall, the new wing of the Veterinary College, gives a some-what better balance to the old struc-ture, decidedly better laboratory fa-cilities for the students, and more at-tractive and convenient offices for the administrative force. It is really too bad that the formal dedication could not have taken place directly could not have taken place directly after the Syracuse Dairy Congress, but this was not possible on account of the large number of veterinarians necessary to tend the mal-treated cat-tle after the judging teams had completed their work.

#### FOR FRESHMEN

Good advice is never lacking, according to popular conception, but the best advice is scarce. Professor S. N. Spring of the department of silviculture has given some of the best in a letter written for the Yale Alumni News, a portion of which ap-peared in the Cornell Daily Sun, Sep-tember 29. It is written for the ben-efit of every one of us but for those efit of every one of us, but for those who are at the university for the first time, it will prove most refreshing and cannot but give a boost in some of the bad places. Look it up.

#### HONORARY SOCIETIES

If you ask a senior, "Why is the honorary society?" the chances are honorary society?" the chances are you would have him scratching his head for a moment or two. It is quite possible that the faculty feels the same way about it. For that reason the four honorary societies of the College have made a noble attempt at some action. Plans are now under way to make up a program that will be a record-breaker. Watch for the dust.

#### AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of the increase in the size of the CAMPUS COUNTRY-MAN and the popularity of THIS 'ERE AND THAT 'AIR, we have found it advisable to give this section a stamping-ground all its own.

#### DEDICATION

There are four things that we should have learned at the dedication of the new dairy building: that it is the finest of its kind in the world; that we must take second place in the dairy industry of the United States; that white skinned cows are not pop-ular in England; and that enthusiasm be had without Scotch Whiskey.

Assuming all these things to be true, our position as masters in dairying is improved. We have the equipment for teaching, the pick of the country as instructors, the white skinned cows to dispose of, and proof of metriculated orthogonal. of unstimulated enthusiasm.

#### FOREIGN FARMING

The International Agricultural Society has been organized "for the purpose of promoting discussion of agricultural problems and to enable the foreign students to acquire much more information in this line than would be possible in the classroom." It is indeed a worthy cause for such an organization. Isn't it possible that a little more interest on the part of the natives might result in a decided

the natives might result in a decided benefit in broadening some of our narrow-minded views of agriculture?

#### THEY TELL US

Did your old dad tell you this be-fore you came up to the University this fall?

They tell us that farming's the toil of health,

That we till for the good of mankind;
They tell us to work with our head and our hands
To develop both body and mind.

They tell us that science is freeing

the farm,
"Old Drudgery passes without us,"
That the help of machines is preserv-

ing our strength For the joys of the beauty about 118.

They tell us that snowstorms cause comfort and peace,

That the rain was just made for the posies; They tell us that Luna's a cheesey red pie

That sings while the lazy man dozes.

They've told us of this and they've told us of that,
And we're gullible men of the clod,
But in spite of their music and science and arts,

Best results are obtained when we plod.

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#### AT THE DEDICATION

Usher (to a rather foreign-looking gentleman)—"Are you a foreign delegate, sir?"

Gentleman (rather impatiently)-

"No, I am a trustee of the University."

"Value" (blushing) — "I beg your pardon, sir; two aisles back please."

We can pardon the Editor-in-Chief for not being a good judge of pigs be-cause he is specializing in other lines, and then, too, one is handicapped when limited to one view.

If the Michigan Aggies are using nose prints for identifying calves, why can't we go them one better and take phonograph records of their voices. No two blats are alike either.

Of course Cornell was well represented at the Dairy Congress, as she is well represented everywhere, but from some reports the marvelous catthe, of which we see much, were of little interest when compared with the interest created by our foreign visitors. After all, a cow is a cow, whether she comes from Europe or not, but men are so different.

There was some confusion in the baggage room of the new dairy building on the evening before the dedica-tion. The baggage checker saw a young lady standing apart, thoughtfully surveying the pile of miscellaneous bags.

eous bags.

He approached her.
"Can I help you?"
"Yes," was her absent-minded reply. "I think I will change my dress."
The young man hesitated, and then replied, "I am quite helpless, but if you will give me your check I can find your bag for you. The dressing room is just around the corner."

Did you ever see the like of it? Here is a course one year old and going stronger than many of the much more sophisticated members of the College group. There is really no need to ask why the new hotel course is popular. What is the first thing you think of when some one says "hotel" or "Pullman porter?" You're right; tips. But these fellows are getting in on the right end of are getting in on the right end of the game. One can't blame them, you know. Seriously, a little team work between the hotel men and the farmers might solve some important marketing problems.

#### PARKING SPACE

There has been much discussion re-There has been much discussion regarding suitable parking places on the university campus. Here, on top of the hill, we are fortunate in having plenty of space but not the best of facilities. In view of the old adage, "Do not sit on the damp ground," it has been suggested that benches be furnished for those who persist in being so careless of their health and of their clothing. THAT 'AIR

#### THROUGH THE U. S. MAIL

Ded Center, vt Feb 29, 1900

Dere Sears Robuck-

I take my pen in hand to rite you a letter to ask of you your very best price on a thrashin mashin, and a engin to go with it.

Jed Punkins

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1900

Mr. Jed Punkins, Dead Center, Vt. Dear Mr. Punkins:

We have your favor of Feb. 29, and beg to state that our best price on an outfit such as you suggest, would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

Very truly yours, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Ded Center, Vt. Mar. 7, same year

Dere Sears Robuck-

I again take my pen in hand to ask you this—If a man had \$4,000—what in hell would he want of a thrashin' machin'.

Jed Punkins

#### AS WE SAW HIM AT THE SHOW

The bull in yonder livestock show Is smooth and slick as silk, And haughtily he struts about, But Bess gives all the milk.



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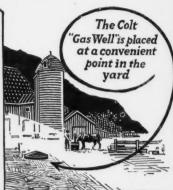


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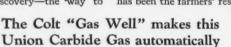
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A dark barn is as cheerless as a dungeon. Its gloom makes easy work harder, robs you of time for other

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a wonderful discovery-the way to

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—"I find on an average De Laval Separators skim cleaner—from a trace to .04 of one per cent. Thirteen out of nineteen separators here are De Lavals."\* (.01 of one per cent equals one lb. out of every 10,000.)

—"Out of 48 separator users 29 use De Lavals. I've found them the best skimmers for the longest time."\*

—"26 members have separators, and 22 are De Lavals. They give the best satisfaction after considering all points."\*

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—"90% of the separators used by my members are De Lavals. The majority skim closer than .02 of one per cent."\*

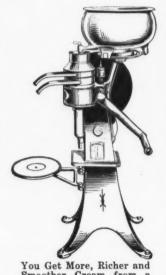
—"The De Laval is a very close skimmer under any and all conditions. 95% of the separators here are De Lavals."\*

—"I have 25 members and 18 use De Lavals. I have not had one test below .05 of one per cent."\*

\*Authorities for these statements from cow testers, together with many others equally good, are contained in a booklet entitled "Cow Testers—What They Do and What They Say About De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers." Send for it—contains information about the value of cow testing associations.

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